THE SECESSION MOVEMENT.

SECUSSION IS REVOLUTION. THE LAWS MUST BE ENFORCED.

Mr. Howard of Michigan, from the majority of the Select Committee of Five, consisting of Messas. Howard of Michigan, Dawes of Massaschusetts, and John H. Reynoids of New-York, appointed on the 9th of January, to whom has been referred two special measures of the President, and sundry other papers at different times, yesterday submitted to the House of Representatives the following report:
That they have diligently considered the several matters referred to them by the House, and under the authority conferred, to report "from time to time," have heretofore submitted five special reports upon the following subjects, to wit:

First: The protection of the public property, accompanied by a bill to provide for calling forth the militis, and to accept the services of volunteers in cersain cares. Mr. Howard of Michigan, from the majority of the

sand to accept the services of volunteers in certain cases.

Second: The collection of a revenue, with a bill.

Third: On the subject of a secret hostile organization or conspiracy to seize the Capitol, &c.

Fourth: The position of the ships, resignation of paval officers, &c., &c.

Fifth: On the subject of treating with persons who claim to have secreded, and established independent governments within the bounds of the United States.

It now remains to consider briefly the remaining subjects intrusted to your Committee. The Cermittee have been in session nearly every day since they were appointed. Among the great variety of which the fore them they have diligantly considered a large number of petitions and memorials on the subject of conciliation and compromise, and while they carnestly de-

ber of petitions and memorials on the subject of con-cilitation and compromise, and white they carnestly de-aire that peace and harmony may be restored to our distracted country on the basis of justice and equality to all sections, with a full recognition of all Constitu-tional rights and obligations, yet in view of the fact that there are so many and so well-considered propo-citions already before the House, they have decimed it inexpedient to make any recommendations on the sub-ject, and they report back all papers relating to the same.

Under the instructions of the House, the Committee were to make inquiry and report as to the seizure of certain forts and arsenals, revenue-cutters, and other

were to make inquiry and report as to the seizure of certain forts and arsenals, revenue-cutters, and other property of the United States.

The rapid development of acts of lawless violence in a portion of the Confederacy—the notoriety and undisputed character of the facts—have perhaps rendered exact and official inquiry less important than could have been anticipated. All the Committee deemed necessary has been obtained in the forms of communications from the Executive Departments of the Government, and are herewith communicated, on these subjects. But in proportion as the necessity of proof of their existence has diminished, the consideration of their magnitude and importance has been rendered difficult and more imperative. The state of things, whether we call it accession, rebellion, or revolution, considered in its magnitude and character, presents a question of existence to the Government. It becomes a question of existence to the Government, and involves not only the happiness of the 31,000,000 of curpresent population, but of more than ten times that number of their unborn descendants, and the hopes of the friends of free government throughout the world. It is time for the American Congress to consider what the civilization of the world, tae hopes of manhand, and the spirit of our fathers hovering over us, expect us to do. One of the most remarkable things ever developed in the history of our country, is that steadines, uniformity, and power, of the ratio of the

expect us to do. One of the most remarkable the ever developed in the history of our country, is the steadiness, uniformity, and power, of the ratio of the increase of our population. For seventy years it has careely changed, and is as strong to-day, on a basis of 20,000,000, as it was when we had but 5,000,000 of habitants. It doubles our population once in twenty-live years. Could we conceive it possible for this same than the country of the years. Could we conceive it possible for this same ratio to continue for twice sevenly years more, the year A. D. 2000 would find within our present bounds 1,600,000,000 of people. The question as to what shall be the condition of this vast multitude, and whether the spirit of anarchy, lawlessness, and victories, on the one hand, or of oppression and tyranny on the other, shall prevent, under the inevitable laws of population, their existence at all, and turn this heritage into a barren waste, may well lead us to pause and consider and when we have discovered our duty. of population, their existence at all, and turn this heritago into a barren waste, may well lead us to panse and consider, and, when we have discovered our duty, apply ourselves to its discharge with increasing fidelity and with unflinching firmness. Hitherto our progress is without a parallel. And whatever may be the fate of the Republic, if it, shall crumble into dust by the folly and madness of the hour, not only unchecked but permitted and even aided by the rashness on the one hand, or imbedility on the other, of those who exercise brief authority in its different departments, the memorials of its greatness and beneficence, its glory and renown, of the hopes and fears that have hitherto clustered around and the disinterested patriotism and sterling virtnes, are at least secure. So much is safe. When genial influence will over continue to be felt, and bless our race till time shall end. What, then, is Secession 7 This question forces itself upon our attention at every step. Either in its legal or constitutional aspect, or in its revolutionary character, or in the fearful consequences of its unchecked progress, it meets us at every step, it shapes all policy, it imposes new and imperative duties, and since it threatens the existence of the consequence, it is treaturent should command the step, it shapes all policy, it imposes new and impera-tive duties, and since it threatens the existence of the Government itself, its treatment should command the wisdom and patriotism of the nation.

Self-preservation is the first law of a nation. The

Self-preservation is the first law of a nation. The power to defend its implements of self-preservation is sue of the clearest of all its powers. We cannot conceive of a nation without the power to build and defend forts, and all implements of war within its own farisdiction. And yet Secession claims to have seized, within sixty days, fourteen forts, costing \$5,580,858, and mounting 1,124 guns. These forts are not only beld against the United States, but two others are beauty besieved and assault is avery day threstered. beld against the United States, but two others are closely besieged, and assault is every day threatened. The arsensis, the arms, the revenue-cutters, the Custom-Houses, the Post-Offices, the mints, the money, and even the hospitals of the United States, are reized and held with impunity. The operations of commerce are impeded. Seven States claim to have relanaed themselves from all Constitutional obligations, to have disrupted the Government, and formed a new and melegated to Confederacy in the bounds of the United States, all in the name of Secession, and yet we are told Secession is not only a peaceful but Constitutional remedy. As if the Constitution had provided for its ewn destruction by an inconsiderable fraction of the power that made it.

To show the utter baselessness of this claim as a constitutional remedy, it is only necessary to consider

constitutional remedy, it is only necessary to consider that the ordinance of Secession in any one of the States can by no possibility rise higher as a sovereign set of the State than a State Constitution adverted by the State than a State Constitution and the State than a State than a State Constitution and the State than a State than a State Constitution and the the State than a State Constitution adopted by an organic Convention. If we concede all possible regularity and formality in the Convention, and the fullest maction of the State to the ordinance of Seccession, it is still no higher than the organic law of the State st high enough, in fact, to be subordinate to the Con-tention of the United States. Art. 6, sec. I, of the

Constitution declares:
"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which
"This Constitution, and the laws of the United States which be made in pursuance thereof, and all treaties made, it shall be made under the authority of the United State be the suprame have of the land, and the Judges in ever shall be bound thereby, anything in the Constitution [concet Secosion] or laws of any State to the contrary no

The Committee content themselves with this simple ent, to show the unconstitutionality of the

receedings.

It is also clear that the claim is destructive of the first principles of government in any form. For the rightful powers of government are made up of such individual natural rights as have been surrendered by individuals, for the purpose of obtaining from the overnments thus erected security and protection for their remaining rights. The powers of a State in the Union are derived from the individuals of the State. Hence the maxim of our fathers: "All governments derive their just powers from the consent of the

governed."

Whether we consider the Government of the United States as a compact between the States, or as a Union of the whole people, secession is equally illegal and absurd, and equally destructive of the first principles of all government. If our Government be only a compact between the States, the States in forming the compact aversical columns. compact exercised only such power as they had de-rived from the people; and if a State may resume the power, that is, secede, it follows irresistivly that each individual of the State may resume his sovereignty

power, that is, socede, it follows irresistivly that each individual of the State may resume his sovereignty oven while marching to the gallows, and all laws be practically nullified, and government rendered impossible. Secession, if admitted, would not only destroy the noble fabric of our fathers, but plange the world into barbarism and anarchy by rendering all government impossible.

The Committee, therefore, adopt the language of President Buchanan, in his last Annual Message, that "Secession is revolution; it may be junitiable revolution, but it is nevertheless revolution." In the language of President Jackson, "It is incompatible with the existence of the Union, contradicted by the letter of the Constitution, unauthorized by the spirit, inconsistent with every principle on which it was founded, and destructive of the great objects for which it was formed."

sion is thus hostile to the existence of the Government, and self-preservation is the highest duty of every Government, it follows in the present emer-

se duties of the Government become the measure of the se and whenever it fails to exercise the power necessary

and proper to the discharge of the duty proscribed by the Consti-tution, it violates the public trust not less than it would in trans-cereding its proper finite. To refrain therefore, from the high and solean duries [impored by the present condition of the country], however painful the performance may be, and thereby tartity period the rightful authority of the Government to be contenued as d its laws characted by a single State, would neither compart with its own safety, nor the rights of the great body of the American people."

But when the Secessionists are driven to admit that it has no legal basis, the ever-ready reply is that we have no power to coerce a State. This only creates a fulse issue and diverts attention from the true one.

false issue and diverts attention from the true one. This was so clearly stated in a recent debate by a distinguished Senator that the Committee adopt his language as their own. His statement may be deemed the more important from his supposed connection with the incoming Administration:

The Freslemt says that no State has a right to secole, but we have no constitutional power to make war against a State. The dilemma results from an assumption that those who in such to case, act reminst the Federal Covernment, act lawfully as a State, although manifestly they have pervetted the power of the State to an unconstitutional purpose. A class of politicians in New England set up this theory, and attempted to practice upon it is our way with Great Britain. Mr. Jefferson did not healtast to say that States must be kept within their constitutional ophers by imposition if they could not be held there by structure. States must be kept within their constitutional sphe-den if they could not be held there by attraction was they held to be insended in the face of a nuto say that States must be used not be held there by attractive by impulsion if they could not be bedd there by attractive Secession was then held to be insolutionable in the face of a put lie enemy. But if it is necessable in one case, it is necessarily a fin all others. I fully admit the originality, the soveneignty, as the independence of the several States within their sphere. It hold the Federal Government to be equally original, sover is and independent within its others. And the Government of it State can so one of subsolve the people residing within its find from allegiones to the Union, than the Government of the Union allegiones to the Union than the Government of the Union allegiones to the Union of the State. The Constitutions of the Constitution of the Constituti

State can no me absolve the people residing within hallman from allegience to the United than the Government of the United can absolve them from allegings to the State. The Constitution of the United States, and the laws made in pursuance thereof, are the supreme law of the land, paramount to all legislation of the States, whicher made under the Constitution or by ever their organic to eventions. The United and be dissolved, not by Secration, with or without armed force, but only by the voluntary consent of the people of the United States, collected in such manner prescribed by the Constitution of the United States."

But, however buseless accession may be in a legal or constitutional aspect—however destructive of the great principles upon which all government rests—it is, nevertheless, an existing fact as a revolutionary movement of vast proportions, involving the interests of our own people, the existence of the Government, and the hopes of muckind. It is multiplying it as it of hostility daily; it is enlarging its claims of sovereignty; it has declared seven of the States independent nations; it has organized tix of them into a separate Confederacy within it is entarging its chains of occupants.

seven of the States independent nations; it has organized its of them into a separate Confederacy within our own bounds, and, by claiming exclusive jurisdiction, it denies the authority and contemns the laws and treaties of the United States.

What, then, is the daty of the Government in the Country of the C

What, then, is the daty of the Government in the existing emergency? To what extent does it possess the powers to meet it? These questions force themselves upon our attention at every step. Perhaps the first duty is to ascertain the causes of the disaffection and revolutionary movement, so that if it be possible the causes of discontent may be removed, and the integrity of the Union and the peace of the country restored. These States claim that their rights have been infelliged, and their peace and equality threatened—not because of anything that the Government has done or proposed to do, for it has been substantially under their control—but because of errain legislation under their control—but became of certain legislation upon the statute books of other States, and a spirit of hostility toward the institutions of the South alleged

to exist in the Northern States.
We X... In the Northern States.
It is conceded that the right of revolution is a sacred It is conceded that the right of revolution is a sacred right of the people. But in our system of government it is not a right that pertains to a State. The powers of the State Government are clear and distinct from those of the Government are clear and distinct from those of the Government, each designed to move in its own sphere; and it is impossible to suppose that one has the right of revolution against the other. It might as well be alleged that the State of South Carolina had the right of revolution against the Government of Great Britain as against the Government of the United States, acting within its prescribed limits. But if, for the sake of the argument, the right of revolution, as pertaining to a State, is conceded to any one of the thirty-four States, this necessarily implies the right on the part of the thirty-three remaining States to canvass the propriety of its exercise, and to resist it by their combined power, inasmuch as it involves interests common to all.

In this view, it is a right dependent upon the power to enforce it. Such a right, though it may be admitted to precisit, and cannot be wholly surrendered, is necessarily subjected to limitations in all free governments, and in compacts of all kinds freely and volunisarily entered mto, and in which the interests and well-free of the individual become identified with those of

tarily entered into, and in which the interests and wel-fare of the individual become identified with those of the community of which he is a member. In compacts between individuals, however deeply they may affect their relations, those principles are acknowledged to create a sacred obligation. And in compacts of civil governments, involving the liberty and happiness of millions of mankind, the obligation cannot be less.

If these States had no real grievance, they could have no right of revolution. If causes of grievance exist, they must necessarily exhaust all peaceful and constitutional remedies before they could ask the adhering States to allow the exercise of a revolutionary right on

their part.
What are the alleged causes of grievance? Mainly What are the slegged causes of green and the legislation of other States, and the alleged heatility of their people against the institutions of a pertion of the States. While the legislation of some of the States, called "Personal Liberty brills," has been treated as a serious grievance, it is a singular fact that no effort has been made to bring any one of those laws to the judi-cial test provided by the Constitution, nor, so far as your Committee are aware, has any one case ever arisen in which the enforcement of their rights has been obstructed by any of these laws. How, then, do they furnish cause of revolution?

they furnish cause of revolution?

Nor are your Committee able to persuade themselves that the hostility to the institutions of the South, on the part of the people of the North, is greater now than it was twenty five years ago, or that they demand any legislation on the part of Congress in regard to Shavery that was not common to, and the recognized policy of, each of the first twelve Administrations under the Constitution. But even if we concide all that is claimed, still the fact forces itself upon our attention, that no attempt has been made on the part of the disaffected States, or those who sympathize nor to meet the part of the disaffected States, or those who sympathize with them, to change the Constitution, or to meet the people of the adhering States in a National Convention

to seeme a peaceful separation.

So far from all possible means of redress short of revolution having been resorted to and exhausted, not one of the steps that must necessarily precede the rightful exercise of revolution has been taken. While conrvative and loyal citizens have earnestly sought con ciliation and compromise, the Secessionists have been loudest in their denunciations of all attempts at recon cilation. They declare the Government is dissolved, and scout the efforts of their sympathizers and natural allies for reconstruction.

One of the great sources of trouble would seem to be

One of the great sources of trouble would seem to be the proper disposition of the Territories of the United States. And yet all the Territories which they claim for the use and occupation of their system of labor are already under organic laws, adopted as compromises, but ten years since, and mainly at their own dictation. The true explanation of all this difficulty was dis-closed in the debates in the South Carolina Conven-tion, immediately after the adoption of the ordinance of secession on the 20th of December, 1860. One member arose in his place and declared: "We have of secession on the 20th of December, 1860. One member arose in his place and declared: "We have this day consumnated the work of forty years." To which another member responded: "We have pulled down the temple of one Government, and we must now construct another." Our Government has existed in its present form for seventy-two years. And if treason has been festering far more than forty years of that time, it will hardly do to attribute the present difficulties to the state of public sentiment in the that time, it will hardly do to attribute the present difficulties to the state of public sentiment in the other portion of the Confederacy. While it is true that many patriotic and loyal citizens in those States have been excited to madness and pirrenzy, and have voted for secession under a total misapprehension produced by the grossest misrepresentations, your Committee are forced to believe that hostility to the Government has long existed, and has become wide-spread throughout those States. Perhaps one-third of those who voted for secession, did so under the belief that it was the in-tention of the inequipy Administration to seek to overtention of the incoming Administration to seek to over throw Slavery within the bounds of the States by the power of the General Government as it is, or to force such amendments of the Constitution as would accom-

plish it.

It is nevertheless true that not one intelligent man who voted for Mr. Lincoln can be found who ever dreamed or desired such a thing, or would tolerate it, if possible. Indeed, the freedom of the Free States rests upon the exercise of the sovereignty of their States; the slavery of the Slave States rests equally upon the exercise of the sovereignty of their States. To permit the abolition of Slavery in any one of the Slave States by the power of the General Government would be to admit its right to establish it in all the Free States. Against this the whole body of all the Free States. Against this the whole body of the Northern people are unalterably opposed, and so far from seeking the exercise of any such power in the Slave States, it would meet from them the sternest

The execution of the Fugitive Slave law has been The execution of the Fuguitve Slave law has been a course of contention. But the President informs us in his Message that the law has been executed in every case during his administration. At all events, if the amendment should be adopted which has been reported by the Committee of Thirty-three, and which is now before the House, the law would be rendered more effective to secure the rights of the South, while it would be far less odious to the people of the North. Be this as it may, it has been demonstrated that the per centage of loss on runway slaves is less than that on horses or any other property. Viewed with referon horses or any other property. Viewed with reference to the aggregate value of that species of property, the loss is indeed very small.

Some difficulty in regard to the rendition of fugitives

from justice, growing out of local statutes, has arisen. But it would seem to be of easy adjustment, and it is almost the only remaining grievance. When we con-sider that no effort has been made to secure a peaceful separation of the States under this Government, by the assent of the people in their sovereign capacity, but instead there have been acts of revolution, bostility to the Government, the seizure of its forts, the robbery of its treasure, the exclusion of its jurisdiction, and preparation for war, we are forced to the conclusion that the difficulties growing out of the existence of Slavery, however viewed by the common people, are, so far as the leaders of this revolutionary movement are concerned, but a mere pretense, their real object being to overthrow the Government, that a separate Northern Confederacy of a military character might arise moon theirs.

real object being to overthrow the dottenant, an expanse Northern Confederacy of a military character might arise upon theirs.

What, then, is the duty of the Government under these circumstances? As the Constitution is the paramount law of the land, so it must be the sole guide of every department of the Government in meeting the present emergency. Studiously avoicing the exercise of all new or doubtful powers in legislation, all approaches to forced Judicial constructions or of Executive nsurpation, the Government must proceed to discharge its constitutional obligations with moderation, with pradence, with wisdom, but with unawerving steaduces and firmness. To this course every officer of the Government is impelled, by the ranction of his oath, by the sacred memories of our fathers, by the past glories of the model Republic of all past time, by the hopes and interests of the teeming millions of our precent population, and of all that are to come after us.

The great feature of our system is that the people The great feature of our system is that the people make the laws, and that they obey the laws which they themselves have made. Hence "the Government will appeal to that political sense which exhorts obedience to the laws of the country as the highest duty of the citizen. It will appeal to the moral power in the community. If that appeal to in vain, it will appeal to the judiciary. If the mild arm of the judiciary he not sufficient to execute the laws, it will call out the civil force to systain the laws. If that be insufficient, God save and protect us from the last resort." If the will then comes, the responsibility will not be If the evil then comes, the responsibility will not be upon the Government.

"The Executive must take care that the laws be

faithfully executed." The Congress most "provide for calling forth the militia to execute the laws of the Union, suppress immercation and repel invasion," "to make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for make all laws which shall be necessary and proper for carrying into execution all the powers vested by the Constitution in the Government of the United States, or in any department or office thereof. The Constitution makes no provision for releasing any of its officers or agents from the obligation of the oath it requires them to take. However painful the duty thereby imposed upon them may be, it cannot be omitted without involving the destruction of the Government and incurring the guilt of perjury.

Nor can there be any heed given to any one of the false or deceitful issues attempted to be raised, such as coercing a State—making war upon a State. All these pleas are fallacious, deceitfol, and false, if not traitorous. The Government will act only in the strict line of duty in the discharge of its constitutional functions

pleas are fallacious, deceitful, and false, if not traitorous. The Government will act only in the strict line of duty in the discharge of its constitutional functions and obligations, and whatever force it may attempt or use will be strictly on the defensive. We to those individuals, or combinations of individuals, who shall persistently violate their Constitutional obligations, and expect protection from a State where no State can rightfully act in the premises.

The sovereign people of this country have seen fit to embrace all the powers of government into two organic forms—a National Union for national purposes, with limited and well-defined power and duties, and State Governments for local purposes. In theory, at least, they cannot conflict with each other, for the reason the powers of the Federal Government are clearly defined by a written Constitution, which is made supreme in its own sphere, the highest manifestation of State soveregary to the contrary notwithstanding. So long as the General Government confines itself to its constitutional functions, it is absurd, if not treasonable, to the expectation of its laws as the coerlong as the General Government confines itself to its constitutional functions, it is absurd, if not treasonable, to characterize the execution of its laws as the coercion of a State. Nay more: if any State, forgetful of its just rights and daties, go outside of its own proper sphere to obstruct the due execution of the laws of the Union, by that very act it attempts to occree the General Government from the exercise of its constitutional powers in the discharge of duties rendered imperative by the Constitution. Should collision ensue, the Government will be acting clearly on the defensive.

It will neither coerce a State, nor make war upon it. But, if it fail to execute its own laws to the axient of the power conferred, it will be recreant to the highest

But, if it fail to execute its own laws to the extent of the power conferred, it will be recreant to the highest trust ever conferred by any people, disappoint the hopes of a world, and destroy its own existence. The course of the Government cannot be doubtful, nor the result uncertain. Should the claims of the Secessionists be admitted, and the description of the revolutionists and their applegries and allies would, in the language of the Constitution's greatest defender, prove themselves "the most skillful architects of ruin, the most effectual extinguishers of high-ruised expectation, the greatest blasters of human hopes, which any age has produced. They would stand up to proclaim, in tones which would pierce the ears of half the human race, that the last great experiment of representative government had failed."

Alillions of eyes, of those who now feed their inher-

Alilions of eyes, of those who now feed their inherent love of Liberty on the success of the American example, would turn away from beholding our dismemberment, and find no piece on earth whereon to rest
their gratified right. Amid the incantations and
orgies of socession, disunitor, and revolution, would be
celebrated the funeral rites of constitutional and
republican Liberty.

celebrated the funeral rites of constitutional and republican Liberty.

But no such mad schemes can receive the inforsement of the great body of the American people. We are not Mexicans. We are unaccustomed to violent disruptions and penceful reconstruction of our Government. The Anglo-Saxon race do not threw away the greatest of all possible benefits in a mere fit of frenzy. If it required forty years to make the people of the first of the Seceding States fully disloyal to the Union, we have desired will not suffice for the great body of the

Ever holding the olive branch of peace and concilia tion before the emblems of its power, it will meet its stern responsibilities with firm purpose and steadyl hand—it will rise above all difficulties, and fulfil earth's highest mission.

THE MINORITY REPORT. John Cochrane and Mr. Branch dissent from the ma-iority's dectrines and conclusions, and have liberty to file a statement of their views.

THE WIRST DAY OF SPRING .- Old Winter did not linger in the lap of Spring this time. He has smoothed his wrinkled front into the most genial of smiles, thus far, this week, and yesterday he slipped off to his an nual sleep in the softest manner imaginable. Indeed, went so quietly that nobody suspected his intentions till he had gone. To-day we hall the advent of Spring. March comes not, this time, like the lion, but mos lamb-like and lovely, and unless the sharp winds nip their early bloom, the sweet violets will soon "strew the green lap of the new-come Spring." Already the blue birds are here, caroling in the orchards, the lilacs are big almost to bursting, the sap is swelling the cherry-buds, till they seem ready to break out into glorions blossom, and the grass springs fresh and green-on southern slopes. Already the hasbandman is at his plow; the brooks, freed from their icy fetters, once ore laugh in the sunlight, the great rivers are fas waking up from their repose, and a week or two hence gay sloops will be beating over their bosoms, and rushing staumbouts fretting their placid surface into foam. The opening of pavigation brings revival in trade, and a month hence, when the panic has passed away, people will say that "there was not so much of a shower.

Suspicion of Foul Play.-A man named Wm Supporton of Foul Play.—A man hamed Wm. Dickerson, residing in York street, Jersey City, and who is represented as a steady mechanic, in the employ of the Hadson River Cencent Company, has been missing chocs Sunday last. He was last seen in the company of a young German named Joseph Bippic, alles Fillweber, a cooper by Irade, who resides at No. 29 Allen street, Now Yorz. I esterday the wife of the missing man appeared before Recorder Tilden, and, upon her warrant, Fillweber was arrested by Aid Ira Sinith, on association of his having entited the missing man away, and that there was cause to suspect that he had been foully dealt with. The prisoner was committed to the cells to await an examination.

HOYT-On Thursday evening, Feb. 28, 1861, Selleck O. Hoyt, aged 55 years.

The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the The relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend the faheral services at his late residence, No. 124 West Forty-second street, on Friday evening at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Danbury Conn., on Saturday morning, via the New-Haven Railroad, at 70 clock a. m. Danbury and Foughkeepsie papers please copy.

TAYLOR—On Thursday, Feb. 23, George Taylor, from England, aged 53 years.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited without further notice, to attend his functal on Saturday, March 2, at 2 p. m., at his late residence, West Forty-eighth street, near Broadway.

Markets-Reported by Telegraph. Montin, Feb. 23.—Corron—Sale of 15,000 bales at 10[c. 21]c. or Middling. The market is dull and unchanged. Chicano, Feb. 23.—Exchange on New York advanced to 3 P ent premium.

Balrimonz, Feb. 22.—Flour dell and besty. Wheat firm.

can steady but quiet. Correct firm and active. Whish firm

NORPOLE, Feb. 28.—Receipts of Coun for the week, No. 201. X. Feb. 22.—Receipts of Cours for the week, Suche, the market is less active; White, Sözeüe, i Yellow, sie.; Mired, Süc. Gotton is steady, with light receipts; Middling, 11; 2011; e.; some helders ask like for Frime.
CINCINATI, Feb. 22.—Flour generally unchanged. Whitex active at 15;c. Form from holders ask \$17.25.25.75 to for Mess. Each and Exchange on New York steady at \$4 cent. The Money market is easy; Illinoia, Missouri and Wiscourin currency has declined to ic., with a heavy market. XXXVITH CONGRESS SECOND SESSION.

SENATE... Washington, Feb. 28, 1861.

Mr. KING (Rep., N. Y.,) presented a number of petitions, signed by several thousand persons, in favor of the Coustitution as it is, and the Government, and the enforcement of the laws.

Mr. POSTER presented several petitions in favor of the Border State resolutions.

Mr. LANE reported from the Committee of Conference on the Oregon War Debt bill, that the Senate agree to the House amendment, with an amendment making the amount paid 2400,000, and allowing the Auditor to receive additional evidence in regard to supplies furnished, &c., and that the Secretary of the Treasury is authorized to pay the claimants in the bonds of the United States. Report agreed to. rt agreed to.

Report agreed to.

The Post-Office Appropriation bill was taken up, the amendments of the Committee of Finance being under By consent, Mr. CRITTENDEN (S. Am., Ky.), from

the Select Committee on the proposition adopted by the Peace Convention, offered a report recommending the adoption of that proposition.

Mr. SEWARD (Rep., N. Y.) said the Senator from Illinois (Mr. Trumbull, Rep.) and himself formed a minority on that Committee, and wished to submit a

notity on that Committee, and wished to submit a substitute as a minority report, but the majority held that was not competent, so he asked leave to submit a joint resolution, as follows, in his own name, in which the Senator from Illinois concurs:

Whereas, The Legislatures of Kentucky, Illinois and New-Jersey have applied to Congress to call a Convention for proposing amendments to the Constitution; therefore.

Resolved, That the other States be invited to take the subject hato consideration, and express their will on the subject to Congress in pursance of the fish stricke of the Constitution.

Mr. HALLE (Rep., N. H.) objected to the consideration of the report to-day.

ion of the report to-day.

Mr. DOOLITTLE (Rep., Wis.) said it was a mistake that Wisconsin had sent delegates to the Convention. He had a proviso which, at a proper time, he should offer to the first section of the amendment pro-

should offer to the first section of the amendment pro-posed by the Convention, as follows:

Previded. That this section shall take effect on the express condition that no State, or any part thereof, heretofore admitted, or hereofter to be admitted, should have power to withdraw from the juriediction of the United States, and that the Consti-tution be the supreme law of the land anything contained in any Constitution or ordinance of any State or Legislature to the con-trary notwithstanding. ary notwithstanding.
The report and amendments and joint resolution were

ordered to be printed, and hid over.

Mr. TRUMBULL presented the credentials of Henry S. Lane, Senator elect from the State of In-

Mr. TRUMBULL also made a report from the Com

Mr. TRUMBULL also made a report from the Committee to wait on the President and Vice President to inform them of their election, and said the Committee had performed the duty. The President said: "W th deep gratitude to my countrymen for their mark of coefficience, and with groat distrust of my ability to perform the duty even in favorable circumstances, now rendered doubly difficult by the existing national peril, but with a firm reliance on the strength of our free Government, and the ultimate loyalty of the people to the just principles on which it was founded, and above all with an unsbaken faith in the Supreme Ruler of Nations, I accept this trust; and be pleased to signify my accept—ance to the respective Houses of Conmy second

The Vice-President said: "Please con The Vice-President said: "Please communication cate to the Houses of Congress my acceptance of the trust confided to me by a generous people; and, while the position was neither sought nor desired, I am truly grateful for the confidence reposed in me, and deeply sensible of the obligation imposed. It shall be my earnest effort to discharge the duty in a manner which will subserve to the interest of the whole country." Mr. WILSON (Rep., Mass.) offered an amendment

Mr. WH.SON (Rep., Mass.) olared an amendment to the Post-Office bill, changing the Butterfield route, and providing for a mad by the Central route to Cali-fornia, and Pony Express, etc., for \$1,150,000. This was discussed at some length. One o'clock having arrived, a discussion arese whether the report of the Select Committee was in order.

Mesers. HALE (Rep., N. II.) and FESSENDEN (Rep., Me.) argued that it was not as an objection against it would carry it over.

Mr. CRITTENDEN replied to Mr. Fessenden, saying the Senator had no right to characterize anything he said as presemption.

Mr. FESSENDEN—I did not say any such thing,

Sir.

Mr. CRITTENDEN—You did, Sir, if I understand.

Mr. FESSENDEN—Well, Sir; I say I did not.

But the Senator can take it as he pleases.

Then Mr. Crittenden turned to Mr. Fessenden's desk, and back to the Chair, going close to Mr. Fessenden; but the conversation between them was inaudible to the crallers.

ble in the gallery.

The CHAIR called the Senators to order.

The resolutions were then taken up by the resolutions were then taken up by the following

ote:
YEAS-Messra Baker, Bayard, Bigler, Bragg, Bright, Clingnan, Crittenden, Dixon, Bouglas, Fltch, Gwin, Hunter, Johnon (Ark.), Johnson (Tenn.), Rennedy, Lane, Mason, Nicholson,
carce, Folk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thompson, Wig-Pearce, Folk, Powell, Pugh, Rice, Sebastian, Thompson, Vog-fall—28.

NAYS—Mesers Anthony, Bingham, Chandler, Clark, Col-lance, Doolitha Burkee, Fessonder, Foot, Foster, Orinnes, Hale, Barian, King, Morrell, Seward, Simmons, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Trambull, Wade, Wikhman, Wilson—22.

Mr. HALE objected to the report going to its second

reading, and after further discussion the report and resolutions were laid over and made the special order for to-morrow at 12½ o'clock. The Senate resumed the consideration of the Post-

Mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) spoke in favor of Mr. Wilson's amendment for a daily mail, &c.

The discursion was continued at some length, and
Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted—Yeas 21,

Mr. Wilson's amendment was adopted—Yeas 21, Nays 19. Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) moved to reduce the amount payment to \$1,000,000.

Debated at some length, and agreed to-Yeas 29. Nays 14. Mr. BRIGHT (Dem., Ind.) moved an Executive

Carried—Yeas 25, Nays 24.

After an Executive Session, the Senate resumed the onsideration of the Post-Office bill.

consideration of the Post-Office bill.

Mr. Grimes's amendment was agreed to.

Mr. HALE offered an amendment that the Postmaster-General refund to Franklin Haven certain oney disputed. (This is relative to the Boston Post-ffice matter.)

The amendment was agreed to.

After further consideration, the bill was passed.

The bill relative to the distribution of books, recrts of the Supreme Court, etc., was taken up and

On motion of Mr. LANE, (Dem., Oregon,) a bill, donating public land in Minnesota and Oregon for school purposes, was taken up and passed. The Senate then adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. GILMER (8. A., N.C.) presented a petition signed by Indies of New-York, Penneylyania, Maryland, Virginia, Ohio, New-Jersey, Delaware, Himoia, Vermont, Indiana, New-Hampshire, North Carolina, and the District Columbia, and was proceeding to state its contents, saying they pray Congress to take measures to restore peace and reconcile existing difficulties.

Mr. CRAIGE (Dem., N. C.) interrupted, and demanded the results order. anded the regular order.

Mr. BARR (Dem., N. Y.) supposed the right of peti-

Mr. BARR (Dem., N. 1.) supposed tion was in order at any time.

Mr. GILMER withdrew the petition for the present.

The motion to reconsider the vote by which Mr. Cor-win's proposed amendment to the Constitution yester-day failed to receive the required two-third vote was appeared as the first business in order.

The mode the motion, mnounced as the first business in order.

Mr. KILGORE (Rep., Ind.), who made the motion,

alled the attention of his kepublican friends to the importance of the vote they were now called upon to give. But a few days ago, they all emphatically declared, by sanctioning the resolution unanimously adopted, that they had no desire or disposition to interfere with Slavery in the States where it exists. Yester-day, however, they seemed to have forgotten this decla-ration, carried away by with fanaticism, and also the peculiar condition of the country, requiring some sction.

If they had changed their ground since the occasion to which he had referred, and were now disposed to in-vade the sovereignty of the States, then he was no Republican. In repeated speeches he had said those, who accused the Republicans of such a design uttered slander. Should they say to the world, when they are about to possess the power of the Government, that they are for using it to break down the sovereign ights of the States, and invade their privileges? If that was the doctrine, be could not subscribe to it. It should bear in mind that they were not the masters, but the mere servants of the people. The proposition to amend the Constitution should be taken to their masters, and the latter should be asked whether they misters, and the latter should be asked whether they will approve or reject it. For the sake of the peace and quiet of the country, and for the good of the Republican party, the Republicans should come forward to-day, and, with the same unanishity with which they voted for the resolution to which he had referred, declare the same thing in the pending proposition as an amendment to the Constitution. If cally and essentially changed; seven or eight States now desied allegiance to this Government, and had organized a separate Confederacy, and had declared their independence of all control of this Government. Whether that iodependence was to be unintained or not, the factor only could decide. But if toward the mainten ance of their position public opinion in the secoling States should sustain the action of those who had taken the lead in this matter, so as to show that nothing but a war of subjugation and conquest could bring them back, he, for one, rather than resort to such means, was disposed to recognize that independence. [Cries from Democratic side, "That's right;" "good."] In that state of things, if the remaining seven slave holding States should continue in the Union, they were entitled to additional guaranties. [Cries of "Good" from the right of the Chair.] There are now seven slaveholding States, and ninteteen Free States. In ten years more, for all practical purposes, Delaware would be a Free State. That would leave twenty-three Free States, and only six slaveholding States. In a few years more, they would have other Free States organized out of the Territories, and thus, in a short time, they would have the required number—three-fourths of the States—to enable them to change the Constitution, and to confer upon the Federal Government and upon Congress the power to interfere with Slavery. Now, he hoped that that was a power which would never be vested in Congress. No matter if there should be but one Slave State, Slavery was a matter of domestic concern only, and Congress should never take jurisdiction of it. If they were

if there should be but one Slave State, Slavery was a matter of domestic concern only, and Congress should never take jurisdiction of it. If they were citizens of glaveholding States they would be the first to resist the interference of the General Government, because they, too, would see that it was a faulted which Congress could not understand and ought to have no control over, and that it was a matter which should be entirely left to the States themselves. He housed, therefore, it was the intention of the House ought to have no control over, and that it was a native which should be entirely left to the States themselves. He hoped, therefore, it was the intention of the House to afford to the States which were still left to the Union that constitutional protection which the altered circumstances of the country demanded, and that they would see how incumbent it was upon them to vote to submit the question to the people, to say the least of it, that they might, if they deemed fit, recognize and adopt it. It will not do for them to say that the Constitution which their fathers made was sufficient for the country in the present altered circumstances and condition of public affairs. At the organization of the Government there was but one Free State, and all the rest were slaveholding States, and then everybody anticipated an increment growth and and all the rest were slaveholding States, and then everybody anticipated an increased growth and spread of slaveholding States, and therefore it was that it was deemed unnecessary to make other guaranties beyond those which were incorporated in the Constitution. Suppose they had provided for the representation of a certain number of inhabitants in all time to come, would not an increased number of inhabitants make it necessary to change the ants in all time to come, women not an increased name ber of inhabitants make it necessary to change the Constitution so as to provide for a representation on an increased ratio of inhabitants? When the Constitution was framed for this Confederacy there was but one Free State and twelve Slaveholding States, so that then the Constitution was adequate for the protection of all sections. But now they had nineteen free States and only seven elaveholding States. He was in cornect in this business, and he was sincere when he said that he did not desire to interfere with Slavery in the States where it existed. He was sure that his collengues were equally sincere in their asseverations in this regard. But would they guarantee that their successors in ten or twenty years hence would be indued with like restiments? Would they answer for the ground they might assume in some ten years hence? He maintained that if the remaining Slave States continue in the Union they had a right to demand new guaranties; and, as far as his vote was concerned, they should have it. [Applause on the floor, right of the Chair.] He would caution his friends, they were now making a mistake. He could tell them that public opinion in the States would not warrant their refusal to vote for this proposed amendment to the Constitution, and, at all events, to say the least of it, it was a most ungracious thing for them to refuse to allow a public expression of opinion on the subject. They might rest assured that in voting against this measure their position would not be asstained. All he would asy was that if this thing was now refused, all he would asy was that if this thing was now refused, all he would ask of his Southern friends was to forego any act of secession or rashness till the friends of the measure had an opportunity of appealing to the people of the Free States.

General applaase on the floor followed the close of these remarks.

Mr. STANTON, amid great excitement and general applance on the Democratic side, and furious appeals Constitution so as to provide for a representation on an increased ratio of inhabitants? When the Constitu-

these remarks.

Mr. STANTON, amid great excitement and general

applanse on the Democratic side, and furious appeals from the Republican side for a hearing, renewed the motion for the previous question. Mr. LOVEJOY (Rep., Ill.) rose, but vainly strove to gam a hearing. All his efforts were lost, and had to be ultimately abandoned in the face of a continuous call to order at the highest pitch of members' voices. The words "I insist—it is not fair," only surmounted

the uproar.
Several members, who had kept themselves in reserve, called the gentleman (Mr. Lovejoy) to order.

Mr. LOVEJOY—"Mr. Speaker," again the gentleman roared out at his loudest in vain. Not a word he attered could be heard.

DEMOCRATIC MEMBERS—Call the Sergeoni-at-Mr. LOVEJOY (in a lutt)-Will the gentleman (Mr. Stanton) withdraw the previous question for a

Again rose a stom of voices, howling out, " Order, 'The SPEAKER (overtopping the uproar)—Does the

gentleman withdraw the previous question ?
Mr. STANTON-I emphatically refuse. This announcement changed the howling on the floor

to cheers.

Mr. LOVEJOY (taking advantage of the digression) shouted out that it was unfair, as two speeches had been made on that side.

The chorus of "Order" was again taken up, and again Mr. Lovejoy's most steniorism efforts were as

whisperings in a gale of wind.

The SPEAKER, regardless of the noise on his right, and the most wildly-uttered but unheard cjaculations of the Republicans on his left, successfully essayed to make himself heard, as with a determined effort he called to members in favor of the previous question to

stand up.

The sudden action of so many members in rising t

The sudden action of so many members in rising to their feet added greatly to the uproar that reigned in the hall, and must have excited anticipations of a general row in the minds of the spectators who crowded the galleries.

Mr. VANDEVER (Rep. Iowa) suddenly got in, "I

demand to have a chance to be heard."

Any hope of a chance the gentleman might have been sanguine enough to entertain must have been crushed in the bud before the renewed breaking forth of the storm of cries to "Order," "Sit down," "Call he roll," &c.
The CLERK struggled against the din, and slowly

got through some of the names, but was brought suddenly up by calls to "Clear the Hall."
The SPEAKER—We must have order. [Laughter].
Mr. ADRAIN (Rep., N. J.) hoped the Doorkeeper
would see that order was carried out. [Laughter].
The SPEAKER—I have so ordered it. [Renewed] Mr. CLARK (Dem., Mo.) hoped the Chair would put

own the disorder which reigned in the hall.

The SPEAKER—Nothing will be done till order is restored.

Mr. LOVEJOY—What is the question before the House? [Loud cries of "Order," "Order," "Call the roll," A.c.

The roll call was proceeded with, and the result

showed a simple majority of 123 to 65 for the reconsideration of yesterday's vote.

Mr. HICKMAN raised the point of order that two-thirds were necessary to reconsider, but the SPICAKER decided that a mere majority was necessary for this

rpose. Another and still another outbreak of confusion. Members demanded the enforcement of the rules, and the SPEAKER called on the Sergeant at-Arms to perform his duty.

The question was now presented, the same as yester-

day, on agreeing to the amendment, as follows JOINT RESOLUTION TO AMEND THE CONSTITUTION OF THE U. TED STATES. " Be it resolved by the Senate and House of Representatives of

the United States of America, in Congress assembled, two thirds of both Houses concurring. That the following article be proposed to the Legislatures of the several States as an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, which, when ratified by three ourths of said Legislatures, shall be valid, to all intents and pur

poses, as part of the said Gonstitution, viz:

"ARTICLE XII. That no amendment shall be made to the Constitution which will aetherine or give Congress power to abolish or interfers, within any State, with the domestic institutions thereof including that of persons held to labor or serviced by the laws of said State."

The Speaker announced the result-133 against 65-

The following is the vote:

will approve or reject it. For the cake of the peace and quiet of the country, and for the good of the Republican party, the Republicans should come forward to-day, and, with the same unanimity with which they voted for the resolution to which he had referred, declare the same thing in the pending proposition as an amendment to the Constitution. If you fail to give peace, you wrong yourselves, not the people, and on your heads will fall the responsibility. He withdrew the previous question at the request of Mr. STANTON, (Rep., O.) who proceeded to address the House. He said he should not have regarded the vote of systerday as a marter of great consequence while there were fifteen Slayeholding States in the Union acknowledging allegiance to the Federal Government, and having, therefore, in their own hands the power to protect themselves against any invasion of their rights on the part of the General Government. Then it would have been a matter of little consequence whether they incorporated such an amendment or not in the Constitution. By the state of the country had radi-

Eliott, Ely, Farnsworth, Fenton, Ferry, Foster, Frenk, Goods, Grow, Gurley, Hickmar, Hindman, Hatchins, Irvine, Kellogz (Mich.), Lesch (Mich.), Lee, Longuecker, Loontovicy, Masten, McKeon, Pettik, Potter, Fottle, E. R. R. Louds, Royce, Sedgwick, Somes. Spinner, Stewan, Stewath, Penn.), Tappan, Tompsins, Train Vandever, Van Wyck, Wade, Waldron, Walton, Washburne (Ili.), Wells, Wilson, Woodraff.

Wison, Woodroff.

The SPEAKER—There being the necessary two-thirds, the resolution is adopted.

Tramendons applause, on both the Democratic and Republican sides, and from the galleries.

Mr. ASHLEY (Rep., Ohio) immediately raised a point of order, that two-thirds of the whole number of members were necessary to pass the joint resolution. The 198 who had just voted did not constitute two-thirds.

two-thirds.

JOHN COCHEANCE (Dem., N. Y.), interposing, said that the House was composed of those who are resent.
The SPEAKER overruled Mr. Ashley's point, caus-

ing precedents to be quoted to show that tw members present can pass upon measures which require such a majority of votes.

Mr. HOWARD (Rep., Mich.) insisted that all the

nembers should occupy their own seats, and preserve order. He asked this for the purpose of enforcing the rules, that, if other means be unsuccessful, members be

rules, that, if other means so called by name.
The SPEAKER said he would be compelled to do so in the event that members do not obey the request of the Chair.
Mr. HICKMAN (A. L. Dem., Pa.) argued that two-

thirds of the whole House as made up under existing laws, was necessary to pass the amendment. They had refused to consider the seats of the retiring mem-JOHN COCHRANE briefly controverted Mr. Hick-

Mr. ASHLEY withdrew his appeal from the decis-

Mr. ASHLEY withdrew has appeared ion of the Chair.

The report of the Committee was temporarily postponed, to consider the Senate's amendments to the Indian Appropriation bill.

On motion of Mr. COLFAX, (Rep., Ind.,) the Senate's amendment to the bill for stopping the mail in the secoding States were concurred in.

Mr. GURLEY, (Rep., Ohio.) from the Printing Mr. GURLEY, (Rep., Ohio.)

Mr. GURLEY, (Rep., Ohio.) from the Printing Committee, reported a resolution to print 215,000 copies of the Agriculturs!, and 40,000 of the Mechanical part of the Patent-Office Report.

The report of the Committee of Conference, on the disagreeing vote on the Washington and Oregon War Debt hill, was concarred in.

Mr. MORRIS (Dem., Ill.), chairman of the Committee on the Abstracted Bonds, reported a joint resolution appointing Messrs. Pagh of Ohio, Harris of Maryland, and Case of Indiana Commissioners to make a full and equitable cettlement and adjustment with Wm. H Russell and others on account of the stolen Indian troat bonds. Rejected—19 against 134.

Mr. WASHBURNE (Rep., Ill.) from the Committee appointed to acquaint Messrs. Lincoln and Hamlin of their election to the Presidency and Vice-Presidency made a report similar to that of Mr. Trumbull in the Senate.

Senate.

The House consumed several hours acting on the Senate's forty-two amendments to the Civil, Miscellaneous and Appropriation bills.

Mr. STANTON ineffectually endeavored to have his Volunteer bill taken up. The House then adjourned.

TRADE MARKS PROTECTED .- Judge Leonard of the ARABA MARKS PROTECTED.—Judge Leonard of the Supreme Court of the city has just granted an injunction in favor of Douglass & Sherwood, manufacturers of an article known to be trade as "Diamond Rufflag." to rest ain Thomas J. Oaker arm using their trade mark, they being the original manufacturers, using double thread sewing machines for the purpose, using chain-statch machines, and making an interior ritiele, and marking it like the original, were able to deceive nurchasers.

Passengers Arrived

In steamship Materians, frees Materiars—Miss Amy Error.
Mrs. W. Linegang and 2 children, F. A. Navarro, D. Mora, A.
Suton, J. Cochran, J. Crame, esptsin of Port. brig Flower, run
down by Am brig Maderia, John Dart, John Crawford, Michael
Ipealsan, Thomas Tomas, W. Poulson, E. B. Wright, F. B. Lether
en, A. B. Davis, M. M. Origham, J. Hughe, E. Radings, T. Nevas,
J. Rudson, C. Hiscabb, J. A. Patterson, E. Van Tasses, W. Enford. ford.
in steamship Yorktown, from Norfolk and Richmond-Mentral
A Splers Brown, Thos. W. Lyon, Dr. F. Lloyd, Geo. Whitfield
Jue, F. Whitfield, Capt. R. R. Parker, Mr. Goldey, Ed. Allen
Alex, Council and tady, James Lewis, Wm. Hatch, S. A. Mo
Near, Thomas Gorman, and 17 in steersgy.

Sandy Hook .. 10:45 | Gov. faland 11:35 | Hell-Gate 1:15

MARINE JOURNAL

PORT OF NEW-YORKFRE. 12.

Cicarred.

Steamshipe—Celumbia, Berry, Charleston, Spofford, Tileston & Co.; Montgomery, Berry, Savanash, H. B. Cromwell & Co. Mortan, Addins, Cincleston, Spedford, Tileston & Co.; Alabama, Schenek, Savannash, —
Shipa—St. Charles, Conway, New Orleans, Wm. T. Frost; Contest, Steele, San Francisco, A. A. Low & Bro.
Barka—Reindeer, Larlair, Barhadoes, H. Trowbridge's Sons California, Hathora, Bristol, Thomas Ferant; C. Smith, Gilbert, Charleston, Deliver, Potter & Co.; Nicola (Rul.), Benedesti, St. Thomas, Aymar & Co.; Sartelle, Cole, New-Orleans, W. Nelson & Son.

k Son.

Brigs.-H. Leeds, Grant, Thomaston, Metcalf & Duncan; Elizabeth McLes (Br.), Jean, St. John, N. F., Gordon, Bruce & Mo-Aroff; Wm. Groton, Smith. Fernandina, Dollner, Petter & Co.; George Harris, Stawen, Cardenas, R. P. Buck & Co.; Icarian, Munece, New Orleans, J. & N. Smith; J. Jawett, Mount, Braco., C. Sriliwell.

Schlwell.

Schooners—Rebecca Megee, Petersburg, I. Cole; Rough and Ready, Robins, Philadelphis, J. W. McKee; Crenshow; More, Richmond, C. H. Pierson & Co.; Ann Bartlett, Bartlett, Winnington, C. & J. Peters; Mary, Smith, Fredericksburg, R. R. Walker, Charlle and Willie, Hooper, Laguayra, Metcalf & Descan Carrie Sandford, Haggett, Calreston, Norcross & Prince, Statesman, Mott, Alexandris, Sefford & Dodge, S. Price, Godfrey, Calveston, Norcross & Prince; Kate Field, Robbins, Galveston, D. C. Marray.

Steamer—Delaware, Cannon, Philadelphis, F. Perkins.

Arrived.

multip Yorktown, Parrish, Richmond, &c., mdse. and past to fundism & Heincken.

Steamship Matanzas, Licsegang, Matanzas Peb. 23, sugar and pass, to Mora Navarro Bros. & Co.

Ship Webster, Lawrence, Liverpool Jan. 1, mdse, and pass, to Spoffeed Tileston & Co., Jan. 11, lat. 48-22, lon. 24-08, exchanged signals with ship Empire State, of and from New York, for Liverpool; semue time, signaled back Welkin, standing E.; Feb. 22.

Thomas Kennedy, scaman, of Galway, Ireland, died from de
hills.

Thomas Kennedy, seames, of Galway, Ireland, died from debility.

Ship Hermione (Br., of Liverpool), Twille, Rie Janeiro Dec. 23, coffee to Gallop & Smith; has experienced heavy weather on the passure, split sule, &c.

Bark Nicola Bespat (Am.). Sugne, Trieste, Nov. 5, passed Gibralizz Jan. 11, moles, to Dulih & Co.; Feb. 17, lat. 5, 18, 10n. 18

O. fell in with bark Homer, Nates, from Gaboon, W. C. A., for New York, in a sinking condition; took from her the captain and crew (H in camber), and brought them to this port.

Brig Norfolk (of Eastport), Andrews, Port-an Frince Feb. I. logwood to A. H. Solomon; sailed in company with brig Isabel Bearman, Tauras, for New York; Feb. 16, lat. 26, lon. 73 37, spoke brig Colossob, from Gissow for Gardenas.

Brig George (of New-Haven), Whitney, Mayagues, P. R., Feb. 11, sugar, A.c., to T. Towner, of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Erig Rainbow (of New-Haven), Bown, Mayagues, P. R., Feb. 11, sugar, A.c., to T. Towner, of New-Haven, where she is bound.

Erig Two Broy, Halbey, Attachpas 20 days, sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co.

Erig Two Broy, Halbey, Attachpas 20 days, sugar and molasses to Sturges & Co. veying schr. James Henry Bowditch, Andote, Key

U. S. Surveying schr. James Renry Bowditch, Andote, Keys, Fla., It days.
Schr. Harriet Newell (of Machias), Sherman, Zaza Feb. I, sugar to E. & E. T. Peters; Neb. Ib., out Cape Hatterse, experienced a gale from W. N. W., pult fore and maintail broke fore boom mor received other damage.
Schr. Venico (of Bangor), Closson, Black River, Jam., 23 days, planeato, &c.; sailed in company with ship Old Dominion, for Falmouth, Eng.; the V. has experienced heavy weather N. of

Paimouta, cult.
Haiteras, split sails, &c.
Schr. Adalnine Townsend, Townsend, Barrell Stake, La., 18
days, signa and molasses to G. F. Leverick & Co.
Schr. Wythe, Tuttle, Richmond & Jays, flour and tobacco to C. H. Pierson & Co. Schr-Ann Amelia, Longstreet, Norfolk 2 days, corn to J. G. Williams. Schr. R. C. A. Ward (2-masted), Edwards, Virginia 2 days,

wood.
Schr. David G. Floyd, Rackett, Greenport for Philadelphia.
Schr. Amytia, Huff, Elizabethport, coal for Portland, Me.
Schr. Fahr, Heath, Elizabethport, coal for Newport.
Schr. Breeze, Doyle, Viginia, cyster.
Shop lease R. Borden, Collins, Fall Elver 2 days, mdse. to mastor. Sloop America, Stedman, Providence 2 days, mose, to master Sloop George H. Davis, Davis, Brookhaven 2 days, stone.

SHOOP GEORG H. DAVIS, DAVIS, Brookhaven 2 days, stone.
SAILED—27th, Steamship Africa, for Liverpool.
27th, steamships Jura, for Liverpool; Columbia, for Charleston
Aleo, steamships Montgamery and Potomac, for Savannah;
barks Andos, Havena; Augusta (Sr.), Jersey; Neriede (Pruss.) BELOW-Schr. W. H. Sargent, Sargent, Black River, Jam.

oldays.
Airo, I ship unknown; Br. schr. Empire, from Perto Rico.
Ship President Fillmore, from ——, to Dunham & Dimon.
WIND—Sunset, S. W., very light.

The steamship Rosnoke, Capt. Geo. W. Couch, of the New York and Virginia Steamship Line, after having been theroughly overhanical and related, resumes her regular trippets Norfolk petershare, and Richmond, on Thursday, March 7. With the steamships I cyktown and Jamestown, forms a 17 weekly communication with Virginia. monication with Virginia.

The ship John Sidney was this morning taken on the large Sertional Dock for repairs. She will be stripped, recapland, and

Disasters, &c.

nawly coppered

Capt. Yarra, of bark Homer, abandoned at eas reports: Lath Gaboon Dec. 11, for New-York, with a cargo of palm oil, &abad some very heavy weather, with heavy sea, some days after leaving, which caused the vessel to leak; kept the pimps going continually, until they got choked, and all hands were out with fatigue, concluded to abandon her. Feb. 17, lat. 34 18, lan. 79 40, was taken off by Austrian bark Nicola Despot, and brought to this port. The H. was built at Bristol, Me., in 1842, rated 21, 372 tuns, and was owned by Yates, Potterfield & Co. of this city. Havana, Feb. 13, 1851.—The Freech ship Stephane, of Havana, bound from Martinique to this port, when about twelve leagues 8 E. from St. Jago de Cuba, rell in with brig Stephane, of Bayes, Baltimore, in a sinking condition. The captain and crew westaken on locasi the ship and arrived here this morning. The 5, G. B. was built at Earlport, Me., in 1845, 184 tuns, and was owned by Appleganth of Baltimore.

Bus the first of Eliwood Walter, esq. Sec. B'd of Underwriterh. Boxrox, Feb. 23, 1841.—The bark Tonquia, from Giasgow bound to Santos, sunk of Wickiow (no date). Two men were saved. The T. was built at Earlb, Me., in 1852. 47 tana, rand A. 2, and owned by C. G. Thayer of Boston.

[By targusph.]